

GLOOMY

View, Non-Official, Taken of the Filipino Situation.

TROOPS CHARGE THROUGH

Filipino Hordes, Only to Find Them Closing In

BEHIND THE PROCESSION

Troops to Hold Territory Imperatively Needed—Zamboanga Evacuated—Dewey at Hong Kong.

Manila, May 25 (7:40 p. m.).—The events of the past week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here, without which, according to the best authorities in Manila, it would be attempting the impossible to establish American supremacy in the Philippine islands. The inadequacy of the American force is said to be responsible for the large total loss in the number of small encounters, without material results as a compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept, but had been compelled to abandon because they could not spare troops to hold it.

The forces commanded by General MacArthur and Lawton hold two important lines of communication and commerce, the railroad to San Fernando and the Rio Grande river. But much of the country they have swept, including scores of the smaller ones, have been left uncovered for want of men to hold them, and the insurgents have returned and are occupying the towns the Americans abandoned and are camping in the jungles and woods outside others, on the watch for chances to harass the garrisons and attack scouting parties or detached companies with greater forces. This is the kind of warfare they prefer to regular battles.

It appears that the Filipinos who attacked the Third regiment between San Miguel and Baling were part of Pio Del Pilar's army. They came from the south across the mountains, presumably to meet a wagon train which General Lawton expected along the road. They planned to capture several large detachments and were fired in ambush at different points. They fled from the jungle at a distance of 200 yards, and gave the Americans one of the hardest fights experienced in the campaign. The Filipinos lost more heavily than the Americans in all the recent encounters. The insurgent generals take the loss of arms more to heart than they do the loss of men.

Foreigners who have arrived here from the insurgent country, under the recent order of expulsion, say the cemeteries in all the towns are filled with fresh graves. A majority of the Filipinos wounded die because the insurgent hospitals are inadequate, medicines are scarce and they have few surgeons except Spanish captives who have been impressed.

EVACUATION OF ZAMBOANGA

By the Spanish Garrison Reported by Rio to Madrid.

Madrid, May 25.—The minister of war, General Polavieja, has received a dispatch announcing the evacuation of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, by the Spanish garrison. The dispatch further said that the Spaniards had declined to assist in the Filipino demand that the arms and munitions of war should be surrendered with the city, halting ensued, the Spaniards suffering some loss. The dispatch adds that the natives continue bitterly opposed to the American annexation and that the conquest of the island will prove to be a hard task. Following is the text of the dispatch, which was sent by General Blum, Spanish military representative in the Philippines, from Manila:

"Arrived here in the night of May 23. The occupation of the island of Jolo by the Americans was effected without special incident. The American warships which our flag with twenty guns when it was lowered. The Filipino leader at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, continued to shell the town and the port, causing losses in our garrison, but finally, after a day's attack by the Spaniards, the insurgents fled. They suffered numerous losses. Our losses were two officers and three soldiers killed and about twenty wounded. One company of our troops attacked a battery, which the enemy then abandoned, and two other batteries were dismantled by our artillery. After this reverse the insurgents declared their adherence to Spain and suspended hostilities. The evacuation of Zamboanga was accomplished in the most orderly way. In overcoming an engine standing on the side of the road, which caused the loss of several boats and the stranding of the steamer Porto Rico on the rocky coast, everyone was safely remarked. Two American warships were placed at the disposal of the admiral, but we did not need them. The Spanish flag was saluted by the American ships by the order to the contrary. I shall sail for Spain as soon as the 26th of June."

The cabinet this evening approved the plans of General Blum.

DEWEY'S HONG KONG QUARTERS

Fishes Taken That No Filipino Assassins Get In Kaito-Rango.

New York, May 25.—A dispatch to the Journal from Hong Kong says: "Admiral Dewey shows great improvement already. Incubated at the Park hotel, which was fully equipped, that each evening a number of fish were sent to him from the boat and were of his town. They are fed a deep interest in the fish of Manila Bay, but they respect the water for quiet. He has already become one of them. With the ease of a polished man of the world, he has dropped into his

SCOOP

Claimed by John Bull for Sir Julian

AT THE PEACE CONGRESS

For Springing Arbitration and Making It Stick.

DEWEY'S HOMEWARD VOYAGE

His Friends Think He Is Making a Sneak on the Lion-Hunters.

Washington, May 25.—Admiral Dewey telegraphs the navy department that he will stop at various places on his way to the United States and will reach New York about October 1. The admiral's dispatch did not enumerate the points where the Olympia will touch enroute to New York. It may be that an effort will be made to ascertain those for the benefit of the officials of some of the towns, especially along the Mediterranean, who may want to take official notice of the visit to their ports of the distinguished naval officer and his famous flagship. Some of Dewey's friends in the navy department suspect that the admiral is purposely evading a statement of his itinerary, desiring to avoid, as far as possible, all demonstrations. One result of the postponement of the admiral's arrival in this country until October has been the impossibility of the admiral's presence at the G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia. His friends there say that, after all, that was the only occasion which the admiral positively promised to attend and they indicate that in having been obliged by his social duties to decline the dinner at Hong Kong in honor of the queen's birthday, Admiral Dewey will find it impossible to depart from the rule he there established and attend any banquet or popular demonstration in this country. Most of the time of Admiral Dewey, before his return, is expected to be passed in Mediterranean ports and a generous part at Malta and Gibraltar, and perhaps, coming by the southern route, the Olympia will touch at the Azores and Bermuda.

THRESHING VERY OLD STRAW

Crispien Tries to Square Himself Regarding the Adva Disgrace.

Rome, May 25.—Former Premier Crispien, in the chamber of deputies today, asked to explain the circumstances leading to the Italian rout in Erythrea. His remarks led to an immense uproar, during which anathemas were hurled indiscriminately, and the din became so great that the session was suspended. After the session there was a repetition of the scenes before yesterday. Signor Crispien, who commanded the Italian forces in Erythrea of defeat and leaving his troops in the lurch, Crispien refused to withdraw his accusation and in the midst of indecipherable uproar the house adjourned.

The route in Erythrea refers to the defeat of the Italian army, commanded by General Baratieri, at Adowa, the Italian East African colony, in March, 1896. The exact number of men killed and made prisoners on that occasion has not been made public, but the Italian war office officials during the exciting scene which followed Italy's reverse, in the chamber of deputies, that about 12,000 native Italian troops were engaged, in addition to some 5,000 auxiliaries, and that about 150 officers and 5,000 men were killed by the forces of Menelik of Abyssinia. In addition, it is known that a large number of Italians were made prisoners. Some reports at that time had it that the Italians lost about 10,000 men in killed and wounded, in addition to losing five pieces of artillery and their ammunition and wagon trains. General Baratieri, who commanded the Italian troops at Adowa, former governor of Erythrea, was tried by court-martial and acquitted of having attacked the Abyssinians from behind, a charge which was later found to be unfounded. He was, however, found guilty of having abandoned the chief command of the troops from half-past 12 on March 1 until 9 o'clock on March 2, thereby failing to give the orders required for lessening the consequences of the defeat. The advocate general in his address for the prosecution at the time of the court-martial demanded that the general be sentenced to ten years' confinement in a fortress. Signor Crispien was premier at the time of this disaster to the Italian arms, and a great deal of the column fell upon him. His resignation was accepted on March 24, 1896, after a committee of the chamber of deputies had reported recommending "that the general be sentenced to ten years' confinement in a fortress, with the rank of Naples' scandals during his premiership.

COLLISION ON THE SANTA FE

Four Men Injured in a Sideswipe. Picked-Up at Gallup, N. M.

Gallup, N. M., May 25.—The Santa Fe westbound passenger train No. 1 ran into a small coal train on the Santa Fe tracks, resulting in a collision which caused the loss of several boats and the stranding of the steamer Porto Rico on the rocky coast, everyone was safely remarked. Two American warships were placed at the disposal of the admiral, but we did not need them. The Spanish flag was saluted by the American ships by the order to the contrary. I shall sail for Spain as soon as the 26th of June."

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M'KINLEY FOR SECOND TERM

Party Leaders Begin to Talk of State Convention Indorsements.

Philadelphia, May 25.—United States Senator Penrose, in an interview today expressed himself as approving the administration of President McKinley and the suggestion for his nomination to succeed himself by the Republican national convention. The senator declared his purpose to advocate the adoption of a plank in the coming Republican state convention endorsing the national administration and emphatically denouncing the sentiment of the Republicans of Pennsylvania in favor of the re-nomination of the president.

De Mott, Pa., May 25.—The state supreme court handed down a decision in the famous Kerk murder case today, affirming the verdict of the lower court, which was imprisonment for life. Two of the judges dissented.

WHEN DOES THE CENTURY END

Settled by Presbyterians—Strong Anti-Polygamy Resolutions.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 25.—It took the general assembly of the Presbyterians, church leaders to decide today that the nineteenth century ends when it took to pass the resolutions against the Mormon (polygamist) church, and in favor of an anti-polygamy amendment to the national constitution. The resolutions, which have been taken, with the knowledge, by the members, and advice

MRS.

Bryan Is Something of an Orator Himself.

TO A GRADUATING CLASS

Of Young Ladies She Talks of the American Woman.

OLD PLATFORM WARMED OVER

Bryan Says the Trusts Will be One of the Main Issues.

St. Louis, Mo., May 25.—Colonel William J. Bryan, when seen today as he was about to take a train at the Union station, expressed himself as much pleased with the result of last night's banquet. He said: "It was a grand success, all the evening—a great success. The gathering was immense, enthusiastic and Democratic. I was glad to be there."

In a signed statement furnished to the Post-Dispatch, Colonel Bryan said: "The sentiment of the meeting was in line with the sentiment of the party generally. The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed entire, and new planks added to cover new questions. The trust issue will be one of the most important of the issues."

Chicago, May 25.—Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, who is at an address in the city today, said in an address to the St. Louis conference was "significant." He said, "In that it foreshadowed the probable platform of the Democratic party at St. Louis. It looks as if they were prepared to sing cheerfully low on the free silver proposition and to raise the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-trust. They will probably give a sort of endorsement to the Chicago platform of 1896, but they will make their principal fight along the other lines. The Republican party will take such action as seems best calculated to check the trust epidemic, but I think the evil is quite likely to find a remedy to a large extent in itself. As to the anti-trust movement, I think it is a very important movement and will do the same with reference to the ones now before it."

Senator Mark Hanna, who has been in Chicago for several days, will leave for his home tomorrow. "I agree with Senator Warren's estimate of the situation," he said.

CALL OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Of the Senate Committee to Meet in New York City, June 9.

Washington, May 25.—Senator Aldrich, chairman of the senate committee on finance, has issued a call for a meeting of that committee to be held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York City, on June 9. The meeting is expected to decide what course the committee will pursue under the resolution of the last session of congress permitting the committee to hold meetings during the congressional vacation. It is now considered probable that the committee will authorize a sub-committee, consisting of the Republican members, to take up the financial question with the view of recommending a bill to the next session of congress. Some members of the committee are in Europe and it is not expected that a full meeting will be secured.

MINOR MATTERS IN CABINET

Civil Service and Cuban Shipping and Postal Affairs Discussed.

Washington, May 25.—The cabinet today was devoted to the consideration of minor matters. The final changes in the civil service were approved and the order will be ready for the president's signature as soon as the changes are incorporated into the final draft of the document. All the members of the cabinet expressed themselves as satisfied with it. It is said the order will exempt about 4,000 of the 6,000 positions in the classified service. The question of Cuban shipping was again brought up by Secretary Gage, who furnished some data showing that the amount of shipping tied up because it has no flag to sail under, has been greatly exaggerated. It was reported that the ship was valued at \$500,000, but it turns out that there are only six or seven vessels. These vessels could sail under the American flag if they were owned by American citizens. The question, with data furnished by the treasury department, was turned over to the attorney general and Secretary Hay for examination and report.

Postmaster General Smith brought up the question of the franking privilege in Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the old Spanish law many municipal and local officials were entitled to the franking privilege and have been allowed to exercise it since we assumed control. The postmaster general read a letter from Major Hartmann, who is at the head of the postal affairs of Cuba, saying that the num-

GUATEMALA CHIPS IN

Wants Uncle Sam to Arbitrate the Pears Case With Honduras.

Washington, May 25.—Guatemala has in a manner sought to interfere between the United States and Honduras in the Pears case. The Honduran government has refused the demand to the utmost for an indemnity of \$50,000 in behalf of the relatives of Pears. One of the movements was to ask to have the case referred to arbitration, but the facts were so clear and the precedents so strong that the state department declined the proposition. New United States Minister Hunter has informed the state department that the Guatemalan minister at Washington, the Honduran capital, has come forward with an earnest appeal to the United States mediating the case and not act harshly towards Honduras.

Whatever the May 25th does.

Washington, May 25.—The secretary of war today sent the following cablegram to General O'Neil: "Many petitions are received to have Washington and Oregon troops sent direct to Puget Sound and Portland. This can be done if the war was it. It will deprive them of the \$2 to \$3 each for travel pay from San Francisco. Let a vote be taken, with the knowledge, by the members, and advice

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Bulletin Of The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, May 27, 1899

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair; cooler; northerly winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Gloomy View of Otis' Task
Arbitration at the Hague
Mrs. Bryan as an Orator
Dreyfus' Notes on His Trial
2. Government of New Possessions
John Bull's Boundary Bluster
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
All Grain Markets Lower
Stocks Subside on the Holiday
5. Peculiar Tare of Law Suit
Damage Suits Filed
6. State Christian Endeavor Union
H. F. Wildman's Search
8. Ill-Founded Fears of Trade
Mrs. Henry Loves Porto Rico

ber of persons exercising this privilege now was excessive and the question arose as to whether it would be wise to cut the privilege off altogether. It is largely a question of policy, and Postmaster General Smith will ascertain exactly to what extent the privilege is exercised and report to the cabinet before final action is determined upon.

The postmaster general has decided to send a special agent to Lake City, S. C., for the purpose of examining the situation there, with a view to determining whether or not a postoffice shall be re-established there.

Havana, May 25.—The collector of customs here, Major T. W. Biss, has ordered the island collectors to issue clearances to vessels carrying the coasting flag, going to the United States or foreign ports, cannot guarantee to protect such vessels, either in the United States or elsewhere.

CAN KICK ALL THEY PLEASE

Brooke Is Going Ahead With That Three Millions Just the Same.

Havana, May 25.—The distribution of the \$3,000,000 which the United States government has offered as a gratuity to the Cuban troops on disbanding and surrendering their arms, will begin at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at the foot of the Prado. There are only 400 Cubans on the rolls for Havana and Lieutenant Colonel George M. Randall, the commissioner superintending the distribution here, does not expect any trouble. At a meeting of the Veterans of Independence last night, which was largely attended, a resolution declaring against either giving up arms or accepting money from the United States was carried unanimously. In accordance with this action, Colonel Brooke began to disband his followers today, 800 men being allotted among the towns of Pinar del Rio province. The first brigade, 400 infantry and 500 cavalry, are under orders to muster on May 31. The second brigade, 350 cavalry and 30 infantry, will begin to muster out tomorrow. Four regiments which Colonel Brooke has quartered near San Antonio, with 90 cavalrymen, will be mustered out next Monday. The Cubans are attempting to form a club, composed of all the government employees, with a view to the contribution of a percentage of salaries to a general fund for the relief of the needy. General Brooke has a decree ready to be issued making editors and publishers responsible for libels. The Spanish law made the writer of an article alone responsible; and therefore, every Havana editor has a defamatory article in his files. This is usually a "long-time" bill which who for money enough to make imprisonment easy will sign anything.

OLD PALMA OWNS UP NOW

Never Handled Any Such Sums for Cubans as Once Reported.

New York, May 25.—Regarding inquiries concerning the amount of money received and expended by the junta in connection with the recent troubles in Cuba and war with Spain, T. Estrada Palma, the delegate in this country of the so-called Cuban republic, in an interview said: "The idea that upwards of \$5,000,000 was collected for the Cuban cause and turned over to me as the Cuban representative is rubbish. The estimate that \$4,000,000 was subscribed by Cubans in the United States during the last four years is preposterous. I don't suppose it was much more than half a million dollars, and the total amount received by me from all sources was probably less than \$250,000. Of this, about \$175,000 was received from Cuban planters on account of taxes, the Cubans in private have subscribed \$100,000, and the private contributions of Americans and Cubans in the United States probably were less than \$50,000. I shall explain all of these matters at the proper time."

GOMEZ AND THE GENERALS

Warfare Waged Between Them on the Manifesto Plan.

New York, May 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: "The fight between General Gomez and the old Cuban assembly leaders is waiting hotly. General Gomez's manifesto urged the soldiers today to surrender them to give up their arms and the assembly in their homes, will be later tomorrow by a strong manifesto from a majority of the Cuban chiefs urging the soldiers not to accept any of the \$3,000,000 offered by the United States, but to disband and keep their arms."

PESTILENCE IS EXPECTED

To Ravage Dawson City When It Winter's Fifth Thaw Comes.

Dawson, April 25, via San Francisco, May 25.—With the return of spring to Dawson some renewed fears of pestilence and death. Medical sanitary measures are being adopted. Health Officer Good has issued public notices throughout the town forbidding all persons to either let or take water from the Yukon at any point nearer than a mile above the city. The Yukon coast is planning a system of drainage for the flats upon which the city is situated and an ordinance has been passed requiring the inhabitants to use the utmost care in cleaning their premises prior to the breaking up of the river. Notwithstanding all these precautions, physicians predict an annual prevalence of typhoid fever in the communities of the winter which now commences the risk of the city.

Roosevelt Nigges the Francisco Hill
Albany, N. Y., May 25.—Governor Roosevelt signed the amended franchise bill today.

CRAZED

With the Ignoring of His Merciless Persecution.

DREYFUS SOUGHT DEATH

But Reflected That He Must Live to Cry Aloud

THAT HE WAS INNOCENT

Protested to the Last Against the Monstrous Infamy—His Personal Notes on His Trial.

Paris, May 25.—The *Figaro* publishes today some notes written by Dreyfus in November and December, 1894, while he was awaiting trial. These in part are as follows:

"During the seventeen days following my arrest I underwent several examinations. An officer came in the evenings, with his secretary—anger in his eyes and insult on his lips. My overworked brain could not stand more.

"I always asked what were the proofs of the accusation, but he refused to show them, and said that the instrument of my so-called crime was a letter. Why was I not shown it?"

"My condition became such that I wished to commit suicide. I was mad. In the midst of my fever I took my sheets and prepared to hang myself to the window, but I reflected that if I did that, all would think me guilty and that I must live in order to cry aloud that I am innocent."

Dreyfus goes on to express astonishment that he should be arrested and disarmed because experts had asserted that his writing was similar to that of the incriminating letter. Throughout the investigation they said to him: "You are lost. Nothing can save you." Finally he was informed, he says, that he would be sent before a court martial, as the presumptions of guilt were sufficient to warrant it. Thus the "everlasting proofs" of the first days of investigation had become at the end of two months only "presumptions."

To this he replied: "I declare that a monstrous infamy is being committed toward me, a nameless act of cowardice. I have nothing to do with investigating judges, but with executing ones."

The minister for war ordered that an officer, either in civilian costume or in uniform, shall frequent the palace of justice or its precincts next week during the public hearing of the demand for a revision of the Dreyfus trial and during the trial before the court of assizes of July 1899, and that he shall be charged with the duty of preventing offenses against the dignity of the state and inciting the army to military.

FINLAND'S TROUBLES GROW

Russian Emancipers in Disgrace Involving the Finns to Resist.

Helsinki, Finland, May 25.—The Finnish diet, after a protracted deliberation over the new military law, in discussing a counter-measure by which some of the Russian institutions will be accepted but the principle of the rights of Finland will be strictly safeguarded. The signing of the diet is now imminent and will accentuate the differences between the Russians and Finns. The Finnish press has been denouncing the Russian policy among the rural population urging them to make common cause with the Finns against "Russian barbarism." And declaring that the acceptance of Russian rule will result in a division of the land among the poor. The press adds that this agitation is inspired by malice and with the object of involving the Finns in difficulties with the Russian government.

WARFARE WAGED BETWEEN THEM ON THE MANIFESTO PLAN

New York, May 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: "The fight between General Gomez and the old Cuban assembly leaders is waiting hotly. General Gomez's manifesto urged the soldiers today to surrender them to give up their arms and the assembly in their homes, will be later tomorrow by a strong manifesto from a majority of the Cuban chiefs urging the soldiers not to accept any of the \$3,000,000 offered by the United States, but to disband and keep their arms."

SILOAN FAIR TO GET A PLACE

London, May 25.—At the third day of the Manchester Whitechapel meeting today Mr. J. Hammond's Harbours was the Manchester cup. This race of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each. Two horses rode in this place, but his mount failed to secure a place.

BERLIN FAIR TO GET A PLACE

Berlin, May 25.—Dr. von Schwenk, the American representative at the international congress here, has been chosen honorary secretary of the second session of this body.